AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

- 1-4. (Canceled)
- 5. (Currently Amended) A method of bridging 1394 devices local nodes that are not bridge aware from one 1394 bus branch through a backbone bus to another 1394 bus branch, each 1394 bus branch having a bridge device comprising a 1394 bridge portal and a backbone portal, the bridge device having control over 1394 devices local nodes in the branch, the method comprising the steps of:

assigning a cycle master (CM) to control the backbone bus;

assigning a backbone bus node number to other backbone nodes;

the CM requests all bridge devices to initiate a bus configuration <u>sequence</u>, the bridge devices performing the <u>bus configuration</u> sequence comprising:

resetting each 1394 device local node;

tree-identification of 1394 devices local nodes;

self-identification of 1394 devices local nodes controlled by a branch root node, the self-identification comprising a physical-identification; collecting self-identification packets in the branch root node; transmitting the collection of local self-identification packets to the CM;

forming a database of self-identification packets from all nodes in the network;

transmitting the database of self-identification packets to all bridge devices;

translating, in each bridge, the <u>physical-id physical-identification</u> of each remote node to a virtual local node <u>id identification</u> that is unique within the branch;

adding a phantom node to the list of virtual local node ids identifications; and

3

initiating, by each bridge, another bus configuration <u>sequence</u> wherein the branch root additionally transmits translated <u>self-id</u> <u>self-identification</u> packet corresponding to remote nodes;

whereby each local node addresses remote nodes using virtual local node ids identifications.

- 6. A method of bridging 1394 devices <u>local nodes</u> that are not bridge aware from one 1394 bus branch through a backbone bus to another 1394 bus branch, each 1394 bus branch having a bridge device comprising a 1394 <u>bridge</u> portal and a backbone portal, the bridge device having control over 1394 devices <u>local nodes</u> in the branch, the method comprising the steps of:
 - (a) assigning a cycle master (CM) to control the backbone bus;
 - (b) assigning a backbone bus node number to other backbone nodes;
 - (c) the CM requests a first bridge device to initiate a bus configuration <u>sequence</u>, the bridge device performing the bus configuration sequence comprising:

resetting each 1394 device local node;

tree-identification of 1394 devices local nodes;

self-identification of 1394 devices local nodes controlled by a branch root node,

the self-identification comprising a physical-identification;

collecting self-identification packets in the branch root node;

transmitting the collection of local self-identification packets to the CM;

- (d) forming a database of self-identification packets from all nodes in the network;
- (e) accumulating and transmitting the database of self-identification packets to a second bridge device;

- (f) the CM requests the second bridge device to initiate a bus configuration sequence wherein the 1394 bridge portal becomes the branch root node; the root node causes the received database of self-identification packets to be transmitted to all local nodes in the branch causing the local nodes to begin self-identification at an address above the highest address in the received database; the local nodes transmit self-identification packets;
- (g) accumulating into the database the self-identification of the local nodes and transmitting the accumulated data base database to a third bridge device;
- (h) repeating steps (f) and (g) for all branches connected to the backbone network;
- (hi) the CM send an accumulated self-identification database to all branch root nodes; each branch root re-transmits self-id self-identification packets from branch 0 and branches with higher branch numbers;

whereby each local node address is unique and is part of a single logical bus.

5